

(69)
anony boolum ni ti malqasib lo sot u ditorum ilone jumdo
mip eif, mri qamalidolan roqro o mudi wi nodur jadit

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.]

[CONFIDENTIAL]

Ulfat news evnd tifgum beifing eft Ean vefing ola had gived
de af entekatt hirshu O'val W. Jeojna kif no alqorong chava
mo lloved ai emofea mitoerim ; tlova oot ni asolex
moo abuO eft jaf, vefing ola had gived ; nojma deiqnos
chavil ed Her aroodio vif FROM THE

SELECTIONS

FROM THE *Vernacular and English* *and* *the Indian* *Newspapers*

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 21st July, 1877.

(POLITICAL.)

GENERAL.

The *Safiri-Hindustán* of the 14th July publishes the substance of the article, headed "Sir George Couper and the address of the talukdars of Oudh," which appeared in the *Friend of India* of the 19th June, 1877, and in which the writer took Sir George Couper to task for making wholesale alterations in the address which the talukdars had prepared for submission to the Viceroy on the 4th April last at the Kaisar Bagh (Lucknow).

Circulation,
220 copies.

In reference to the above article, the editor remarks that Sir George Couper acted arbitrarily in altering the address of the talukdars, and in compelling them to affix their signatures to it. That the English Government administers impartial justice with leniency, respects the rights and privileges of all classes of the people, and has granted them full liberty, is an undisputed fact; but it is to be regretted that some of its highest officers

commit such unworthy acts of despotism. It is indeed curious that when Sir George Couper unhesitatingly ran his pen through much of the address, he was careful enough to preserve those paragraphs of it which extolled his administration. He, being both the praiser and the praised, might have even added some paragraphs on this subject. Why Captain Erskine is so zealous in the cause of the amalgamation scheme is beyond our comprehension ; because it is rumoured that the Oudh commission will be weeded of all military officers. If he has to revert to the military service, why does he take so much useless trouble ? But as he is a secretary, an exemption may perhaps be made in his favour.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The following article which appeared in English is extracted from the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 9th July :—

“ THE RAJA OF PALACONDAH.

“ It has been and is customary for Englishmen to look for cases of wicked, wrong, and robbery, of unjustifiable imprisonments, of cruel expatriation, of despotic exercise of power in Russia or France. The exiles of Siberia have excited infantine sympathy and adult horror. The days of terror seem a natural sequence to the oppressions of the days immediately preceding the revolution. The hopeless incarcerations seem to be foreign, or to belong to ages in England which cannot be repeated. But it will surprise many to hear that we need not travel out of British territory to see an instance of one of the most cruel wrongs ever inflicted upon a subject by a despot. In Her Majesty’s Royal Fortress of Vellore, in the Madras Presidency, there is at present an old man, against whom no charge has ever been brought, and who can do no wrong whatever, unless asking for his rights be a wrong. There he is detained a State prisoner, literally upon no pretext whatever, and for no reason except that he is the undisputable zamindar of Palacondah, according to descent, legal right and loyal conduct. For nearly half a century has this prisoner, whose perfect innocence is officially admitted, whose legal right to his estate has been openly declared in a Court of Justice, been expatriated and imprisoned. We will give some detail of this case, not gathered from the zamindar or his aged mother, but from official documents. Palacondah is a town in the northern circars, about twenty-four miles from the station of Chicacole on the eastern coast. It formerly was about the southern limit of the territories of the ancient

sovereign of Jaipur. From time immemorial it has been in a disturbed condition, and the adjoining territory of Puria Kemedy has been known for centuries for its faction fights. These borders could only be held by Lords of the Marches, whose task grew more and more difficult as the Muhammadans overthrew Warangul, and turned the fighting men of Teligana into freebooters. These were followed by Maharata adventurers, by the camp followers of the French and British armies, and by Bussy's disbanded troops, to say nothing of the Highlanders from the adjacent hills. Three hundred years ago the Raja of Jaipur appointed a certain individual, Sree Dhunnayanin Garoo, zamindar of Palacondah, as a retainer of his own, holding the land under him as a kind of Lord of the Marches. As we have said, the Palacondah family held the zamindari in legitimate descent until 1828, when Vencatapathirazu Veerabahu Narandra Rao, Bahadur, died, leaving behind him a legitimate son and two sons of dancing girls. With that rashness regarding consequences and overself complacency, which too often distinguish the conclusions of the revenue officers of to-day, the collector of the district, Mr. Gardiner, directed that an illegitimate son should succeed. The reason of his depriving the legitimate son of his rights is seen in his next move, which is to place the management of the estate in the hands of the ladies whose power in the Sumsthanam would have been gone had the rightful heir succeeded. Almost immediately afterwards the legitimate son, Viziaramarazu Veerabahu Narandra Rao, Bahadur, is thrown into jail, where he remained for forty years a close prisoner, and is still not at liberty to move without permission. We venture to say that such a case is without parallel, and unless the man's wrongs are redressed a dark blot should mark the site of Palacondah in our maps.

"Now intervenes an episode in the history of the zamindari as might be expected when such a wrong as depriving a boy of his ancestral and uncontested rights was perpetrated in open day; there were other wrong-doers whose petty thefts and turbulence were magnified into rebellion. The nominee zamindar, though under the court of wards, and though the "rebellion" was put down by the aid of the Sumsthanum peons, was accused of treason. Martial law was declared, and a number of people put on their trial for treason. The Foujdari Adalat laughed at the idea of such a farce, and the court martial had too strong a sense of the ludicrous to "try" all the prisoners. It is admitted freely that the riots in Kemedy were far worse than those anywhere else in the neighbourhood, but Kemedy offered no temptations for English enterprise. It was feverish, and is so yet. But Palacondah was the garden of Naboth, the fairest spot in the northern circars. How were humane

Englishmen to possess themselves of it? The court martial solved the difficulty, sentencing to death the man Kurmarazu Veerabahu Nandra Rao, Bahadur. The poor man was not of course murdered outright. A slow torture or poison under another name was applied instead. He was sent to the Fortress of Gooty where, as a matter of course, he died in one or two years. This zamindari was forfeited for rebellion! Mr. G. E. Russell, who was sent as a special commissioner into the northern circars, suggested that, as the rightful owner had done no wrong whatever, the zamindari might be given to him (Viziaramarazee). The Governor of Madras, Sir Frederick Adams, said that he should have been glad to have entertained the suggestion, were it not for the fact that Sir Thomas Munro had once said that a forfeited zamindari should never be restored.

" Putting, however, aside the claimant's right, let us ask why he is a State prisoner in exile? It is admitted that he has committed no offence, either legal or political, against the State. And the Government is not hypocritical enough to say that he is imprisoned because he is a dangerous character! This case is the strongest evidence that we know of—of a want of sympathy between the races. Let us picture a boy brought up in luxury, with servants innumerable to attend on him, with clothes of the grandest, seeing *salâms* wherever there were hands and faces. See him thrown into a dungeon in a country where the language is unknown, the heat fierce, the attendance scanty, a diet inferior to that to which he had been accustomed, intercourse with the outer world cut off. Will no one sympathise with him? To him Vellore is more foreign than Siberia to the Pole, the confinement more severe, while the heat in one place is less bearable than the cold in the other. The one is exile, the other is exile and confinement. How the zamindar has lived through is a marvel. He scarcely lives. He is bowed down with sorrow and suffering. Want of use has made his limbs unserviceable, and life is kept in him literally by the hope that the zamin may be his son's inheritance. The same Governor-General that makes the world ring with his disgust at a man who strikes a groom permits the continued robbery and cruel imprisonment of a man whose only crime is that the Government has robbed him. The petition presented by the living legitimate descendant, Viziaramarazu, who is a prisoner in Vellore, to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, will appear in our next as it contains all the facts of the case."]

NATIVE STATES.

The *Rahbâr-i-Hind* of the 14th July, referring to the shameless behaviour of women in Kashmir when they quarrel

among themselves, says that the Maharaja is not free from blame for making no satisfactory arrangements for popular education. It is one of the principal duties of a ruler to civilize his people. If the business of a ruler is only to collect his revenues and punish criminals, there is no need of keeping a ruler at all; a contractor for the collection of revenue, and an executioner for inflicting punishment, would be quite sufficient. The Maharaja should establish schools for the education of his people, and allow perfect liberty to traders and artisans. Mere Hindi schools will not do. The Maharaja should not keep all factories of industry in his possession and compell artisans to work on reduced wages.

Circulation,
343 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 14th July says that the affairs of Cabul are generally believed to be in a complicated state, and the policy which the Government has of late adopted in reference to the Afghan politics is said to be the cause of this, but we see nothing critical in the affairs of Cabul, nor does the Cabul policy of the Government seem to be defective in any way. The policy of the Government might have caused some anxiety to the Amír, but no blame can attach to the Government. Every one knows very well that the Government has no wish to extend its dominions. This is probably known to the Amír also. It is eager for the preservation of peace and, therefore, very likely entertains the following wishes :—

- (1) That peace should prevail on the north-west frontier of India, and that the barbarous frontier tribes should give up their lawless habits.
- (2) That peace should prevail in Belochistan and the neighbouring countries which are on friendly terms with the Government.
- (3) That there should be a friendly alliance between the Government and the Amír. The Amír should maintain peace in his dominions, and promote the views

of the Government, for which he would receive aid from the Government both in the shape of money and arms. But the Government should be assured that the object for which it is willing to render him aid will be secured.

(4) That the Government should be kept fully informed, through a trustworthy source, of the state of affairs in Cabul and the proceedings of the Russians in Central Asia.

(5). That the Government should fix a boundary to Russian conquests in Central Asia, and ask the Russians not to advance beyond that boundary, and in case they persist in crossing it the Government should have the means of impeding their advance.

The Government thinks it necessary to adopt the above five measures for the protection and safety of its Indian empire. But if those measures raise imaginary doubts and suspicions in the mind of the Amír, there is no help for it. It has no means of removing the whims and fancies of the Amír, nor can it abandon a scheme, the adoption of which its interests render necessary, without prejudicing those of any other State. But we are afraid lest the bad policy which he has adopted should ultimately make his fears real which are now perfectly imaginary. In spite of the peaceful policy of the Government, if he is determined to go to war with it, it should be ready to receive him. The warlike preparations already made by it are rather inadequate. The aggressor should be made to pay dearly for his misdeed. Every one who has the smallest grain of sense in him will at once perceive that there can be no other issue of a struggle between the British forces and the Afghans than that the city of Cabul will be once more ruined, and the British standard planted on the Cabul fort.

TURKEY.

Circulation,
85 copies.

The *Lash-i-Mahfuz* of the 13th July, in its columns of extracts from newspapers, states that the Nawab of Maliar

Kotla (Panjab) has contributed a sum of Rs. 21,000 towards the Turkish relief fund.

The same paper publishes two articles contributed by the Mujlis Muyid Islam of Lucknow. The articles urge upon the Musalmans of India the propriety of rendering relief to the Turks who are attacked by Russia, the enemy of Islam. Rs. 4,000 have already been collected in Lucknow.

The *Allahabad Akhbár* of the 18th July, in reference to the telegraphic news about the atrocities perpetrated by the Christians of Bulgaria and the Cossacks against the Musalman population of Bulgaria, says that it remains to be seen whether Mr. Gladstone will now endeavour to excite the tender-hearted citizens of London with speeches and pamphlets in favour of the Musalmans, and call for vengeance upon their oppressors.

The *Almora Akhbar* of the 15th July, in reference to the attitude of the Musalmans of India towards the Turks in the present crisis, remarks that the Musalmans of India are ready to aid the Turks as far as they can. Even the misers among them have given liberal donations for the Turkish relief fund. They have already sent some lakhs of rupees to Turkey. Meetings continue to be held in various parts of the country to express sympathy with the Crescent. The most common topic of conversation among the Musalmans is the Turko-Russian war. At every masjid in India prayers are earnestly offered everyday by maulvis for the victory of Turkish arms. A Musalman would willingly sacrifice himself, if his death were to ensure the success of the Sultan. Leaving the respectable classes out of the question, men belonging to the lower classes of the people, who have never handled a sword in their lives, are ready to arm themselves and enter the field in behalf of Turkey. The identity of religion is the only conceivable cause of the sympathy existing between the Indian Musalmans and the Turks. It is to be regretted that no such sympathy exists among the Hindus owing to religious differences.

Circulation,
77 copies.

Circulation,
495 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 14th July states that subscriptions already raised in Gujranwala for the relief of the Turks amount to Rs. 2,600

Circulation,
305 copies.

The *Núr-ul-Absár* of the 15th July says that the reason why the Musalmans of India raised no subscriptions for the aid of the Turks at the time of the Crimean war, and why they are collecting subscriptions in the present war, will be obvious from the following considerations :—

- (1) In the late war the Sultan of Turkey had not to fight against Russia single-handed, as he has now, but he was assisted by the English and the French powers ;
- (2) In the late war the Porte did not proclaim it was in want of money; but at present it is known throughout the world that the Porte stands in great need of funds ;
- (3) Russia has expressly undertaken the present invasion in behalf of the oppressed Christian subjects of the Porte, but no such plea was put forward by her at the late war, accordingly the present war having the semblance of a religious war has excited the religious patriotism of the Musalmans of India ;
- (4) At the time of the Crimean war the native press had not reached its present development, and, therefore, the Musalmans could not get full and early information about the progress of the war.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Panjab-i-Akhbár* of the 14th July, in its correspondence columns, states that the Musalman merchants, tradesmen, and other respectable persons of Shikarpur (Sindh) have contributed a sum of four lakhs of rupees towards the Turkish aid fund.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Mirat-ul-Hind* of the 15th July says that the Turko-Russian war and the Cabul politics are the two great questions of the day. The writer argues that the foreign policy

of England for some time past has been one of strict neutrality. She stood aloof in the Franco-German war. Russia was permitted to break the Black Sea treaty. She then instigated Bosnia, Herzegovina, and other provinces to revolt against the Porte. She very well knew that the provinces could not cope with the Porte, but her object in instigating the rebellion was to ascertain whether the English power would aid its old ally. In reference to the present war, the English are divided into two parties, one headed by Mr. Gladstone, and the other by Lord Beaconsfield, the Prime Minister. The Eastern policy of Mr. Gladstone is guided by religious prejudices, and that of the Prime Minister by political considerations. Mr. Gladstone advocates the holy mission of Russia to free the Christians of Turkey from the oppressions of the Porte, and utterly disregards the political consequences of the subversion of the Ottoman empire. But Lord Beaconsfield is of opinion that Russian encroachments upon Turkish dominions clash with English interests. The result of this difference of opinion between the two great English statesmen has been that England has left the Porte to shift for itself, and Russia has succeeded in her designs. Lord Beaconsfield should now avail himself of a favourable opportunity to effect a reconciliation between the belligerents. He should induce the Sultan to entrust the financial administration of the rebellious provinces into the hands of England. Such an arrangement will promote the prosperity of Turkey, and also improve the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

In reference to the question of Afghan politics, the writer observes that the ministry of Mr. Gladstone adopted the same policy towards Central Asia as towards the Black Sea. The steady progress of Russian conquest in Central Asia must be attributed to that policy. The next move of the Russian troops will be to Merv and Herat. But the English Government has now departed from that policy for the first time. Friendship has been contracted with the Khan of

Khelat, and a camp of British troops established at Quetta. This is indeed a step in the right direction. But it has unfortunately produced one evil result. We have made the Amir of Cabul disaffected, whose friendship we had won at an enormous cost. The Amir probably considers the establishment of English influence in Khelat injurious to his own interests, just as England considers the Russian interference in Turkish dominions injurious to her interests. It would have been much better if the Government had proceeded in its Khelat policy in consultation with the Amir. It should now try to reconcile him. In the opinion of the writer the time has now arrived when a Parliament should be established in India only as a tentative measure. The Government need not confer upon it all those rights and privileges at the outset which the English Parliament possesses.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
410 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 13th July publishes the substance of the resolution of the Panjab Government, dated the 22nd May, 1877, regarding the Saraogi procession at Delhi, and also gives an account of the way in which the local authorities at Delhi have effected a hearty reconciliation between the rival sects of the Vaishnavas and Saraogis. The editor hails with pleasure the restoration of friendship between the great sects of the Hindu community; and extols the Government for the religious liberty which it has granted to all its subjects.

Circulation,
130 copies.

The *Urdu-Akhbár* (published in Mahrati at Akola) of the 14th July mentions a recent case of murder at Loknathpur, Bengal. A native agent to a European indigo-planter rendered his yearly accounts to his master. The European detected a mistake of five hundred rupees in the account, and sent for his agent to his house. Accordingly the agent went to him, and the next day was found dead lying by the side of the river. The district superintendent of police then went

to the spot where the deceased lay and made enquiries. The post mortem examination declared beating to be the cause of death. The district superintendent of police also went to the house of the deceased and took down the depositions of the deceased's wife and other relatives in such an indifferent manner that all those who were present there were extremely dissatisfied with his proceedings. The relatives of the deceased have telegraphed the whole affair to the Lieutenant-Governor. To earn a livelihood, poor natives are glad to offer their services for any kind of work, and thus are often killed without cause. Well, such is the wish of Heaven.

The Vakil-i-Hindustan of the 13th July laments the decay of trade at Amritsar. The trade of Amritsar is daily on the decline, and is really being transferred to Delhi. There may be several causes at work, but the most important among them is the severities and oppressions of the *changi* office. The rules about the refund of duties to traders and merchants are not properly observed. A thing like a refund of duties, when the rules require it, is quite unknown to the office. The commissioner should appoint a commission to enquire into the causes of the decline of trade at Amritsar.

Circulation,
212 copies.

The same paper says that a French gentleman has published an account of his travels in India. The purport of his whole writing may be summed up in these few words, that the English are just but not popular. The conclusion arrived at by the French gentleman is perfectly right, if the word English be limited in its application to respectable English gentlemen alone. Some Englishmen in India are, indeed, good men, but most of them are ill-tempered. They regard natives as dogs and cats. Instances of ill-treatment of natives by Europeans are of daily occurrence in railway travelling. But natives themselves, especially uneducated native râises, are to blame in a great measure for this state of things, for their cringing and fawning has made Englishmen extremely proud.

Circulation,
312 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that the office of munsif in the Panjab goes by favouritism and not ability. If a man is recommended by some respectable native gentleman, or a European, he is at once appointed a munsif by the registrar of the Chief Court, even though he be quite ignorant of the law, while the claims of those candidates who have passed the examination are overlooked. The relations existing between the deputy commissioner and the munsif should be drawn closer. The former has no control whatever over the latter. The only connection that exists between the two officers is that the latter cannot address the Cheif Court direct but only through the former.

Circulation,
495 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* of the 18th July, referring to the institution of honorary benches in the Panjab, says there are some honorary magistrates who are quite illiterate, and have no knowledge of the law which they are called upon to administer. Their judgments are biased by partiality and private feelings. They are entirely at the mercy of their muharrirs who are a set of badly paid and corrupt officers. None but educated natives of high birth should be appointed honorary magistrates. They should be also well versed in the law and should bear a character for honesty and justice. Where there is a need of two honorary magistrates at the same place, one of them should be a Hindu, and the other a Musalman. At the same time the institution of honorary magistrates seems to be an unnecessary one. The work done by these unpaid officers may with advantage be made over to the district courts of justice.

Circulation,
500 copies.]

The *Safir-i-Bodhána* of the 11th July, in an article headed "the price of the life of a native : two rupees a month," says that those European soldiers who shot a native cultivator at Jásat (Muzaffarnagar) were brought in a carriage from the (railway) station and were treated with great hospitality, like guests as long as they remained (in Muzaffarnagar). It was decided that the rifle was discharged by accident, and the accused have been acquitted. The Viceroy has probably

not yet heard of this case, else he would make enquiries as he did in the Fuller case. We are now informed by our correspondent that the soldiers have sent a sum of Rs. 200 to the magistrate of the district, who has made over the money to the zamindar of the village in which the deceased lived. The money will be lent on interest, and the interest—two rupees a month—will be given to the deceased's widow. But whether the capital will be given to the heirs of the widow or will be the property of the State after her death is not known. If the soldiers were not guilty, why have they given this sum of money for the family of the deceased ?

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Khair-Khwah-i-Hind* of the 16th July, in an article headed "the cheapness of native life," referring to the case of Mr. Reynold, assistant engineer, Sind State Railway, who shot a coolie at Dewsa, and was ordered by the political agent to pay a fine of Rs. 200 to the widow of the deceased, makes the following remarks :—Had the deceased left no widow behind him, Mr. Reynold would not have been subjected to a loss of even Rs. 200. The case in question fixes the price of the life of a coolie at Rs. 200. Now any European may kill a coolie or a respectable native, if he pleases, but he must bear in mind that he will have to suffer a loss of Rs. 200. If he kills a respectable native, the amount of fine may perhaps be slightly increased. But, O ye natives ! you must take care. If any of you kill a European by accident, he will have to forfeit his life, because native life, being a native product, is cheap, but English life, which has to be imported from a distant country, is very dear. Such decisions as the one in question will, we believe, soon lead to the accomplishment of the wishes of Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, and the Government will acquire unbounded popularity with natives. This is, indeed, what is meant by sympathy.

The *Sholâ-Tûr* of the 17th July protests against the retirement of Sayad Wazir Ali, extra assistant commissioner,

Circulation,
310 copies.

Sialkot, under the 55 years rule. The Sayad possesses all the essential qualities of a good officer, and the news of his retirement has occasioned great grief to the inhabitants of Sialkot. It behoves the Panjab Government to make arrangements for his retention. A strict enforcement of the 55 years rule neither commends itself on economical nor administrative grounds. The retirement of a public servant entails the additional burden of his pension upon the State, and the place of an experienced and efficient officer is badly filled by another of less experience.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbár* of the 14th July publishes an Urdu version of the resolution of the Panjab Government, dated the 22nd May, 1877, about the Saraogi procession at Delhi, and praises the Lieutenant-Governor for the amicable way in which he has settled a long standing dispute between the Vaishnavas and Saraogis of Delhi. Both parties are quite satisfied with his decision.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Anwur-ul-Akhbár* of the 20th July complains that the amla of the pension department at Lucknow give unnecessary trouble to the pensioners in the payment of pensions. The pensioners have to run several times to the office before they can get their pensions. The Government should fix separate dates for the distribution of the four classes of pensions, so that the poor pensioners might be saved unnecessary trouble and inconvenience.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 17th July says that in Circular No. 40 of 1873 of the financial commissioner, Panjab, the superintendent, the deputy superintendent, and the record-keeper were classed together, and declared to be eligible to the office of munsif, but Circular No. 15 of 1876 mentions the names of the superintendent and the deputy superintendent only, and omits the name of the record-keeper. The Government should not play fast and loose with its words. Record-keepers are officers of great experience and ability. Many of

our superintendents, tahsildars, and extra assistant commissioners had previously been record-keepers.

The *Prince of Wales' Gazette* of the 22nd July, on the authority of a correspondent, states that Lala Udaya Ram, an honorary magistrate of Muzaffarnagar charged one Kalandar Bakhsh with assaulting him at the instigation of certain râises of Muzaffarnagar. The magistrate effected a reconciliation between the two parties in the first instance. The honorary magistrate again referred the matter to the court, and the case was dismissed. The editor is of opinion that Lala Udaya Ram should be dismissed from his office of honorary magistrate, since the above case clearly proves his unfitness for that office, and also shows that there exists an enmity between him and the other râises of the districts. The Government once struck off the name of a member of the municipal committee of Allahabad from the list of the municipal commissioners for giving false evidence in a case.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 20th July, referring to the fact that almost the whole of India is threatened with a drought at present, says that the export of grain from India to Europe should be stopped. The Government should also reduce the revenue demand this time, so that grain may be more extensively cultivated, and no need be felt of importing grain from foreign countries. The revenue demand being high, the cultivators in some parts of the country lead a very precarious life and are deeply involved in debt. Thus a great part of the land remains uncultivated. The Government may encourage, if it pleases, the cultivation of new tracts of land by remitting revenue on them for one year.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 13th July publishes a brief account of the career of Pandit Naran Singh, an inhabitant of Kamaun, who has received a prize this year from the Royal Geographical Society of London, for the important discoveries he has made in Thibet during his travels in that unfrequented

Circulation,
200 copies.

Circulation,
100 copies.

Circulation,
700 copies.

Circulation,
600 copies.

Circulation,
410 copies.

part of the country. He is a fair model of native ability; and his case is pre-eminently suited to prove that natives are not devoid of genius and intellectual ability for which the Europeans are remarkable.

Circulation,
220 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hindustán* of the 14th July complains of the extortions of the chúngi employés in Amritsar which put one in mind of the days of the Sikh rule. If the deputy commissioner will make enquiries into the matter, the editor will produce ample evidence for the conviction of the offenders.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the 20th July contends that since the Vernacular press is the propagator of civilization in the country, the best reflector of the public opinion, and the interpreter between the Government and the people, it is entitled to all manner of aid and encouragement at the hands of the Government and the people. It is to be regretted that the North-Western Provinces Government has ceased to subsidize the native press. The same indulgences which the editors of English newspapers enjoy should be extended to the editors of Vernacular newspapers also. Like the former the latter should be supplied with important official news, admitted into meetings of official committees and conferences, and appointed municipal commissioners and assessors, and so forth.

Circulation,
130 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 14th July draws the attention of the municipal committee of Lucknow to the bad state of the road in Katra Khudayar Khan.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	DATE.
1	Ahbar-i-Alam	Am	Urdu	July 14th, 1873.
2	Ahbar-i-Am	Am	Ditto	"
3	Aimal-ul-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	"
4	Aigork Insti-tute Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	"
5	Ahhabad Akhbar	Allahabad	Bi-weekly	14th & 17th
6	Amorah Akhbar	Allahabad	Ditto	16th to 21st
7	Anuman-i-Akhbar	Aimorah	Ditto	"
8	Anuman-i-Hind	Shahjahanpur	Bi-monthly	"
9	Arjunan-i-Punjab	Lucknow	Ditto	"
10	Asgar-i-U-Akhbar	Lahore	Weekly	"
11	Danda-i-Sikandari	Lucknow	Ditto	"
12	Gwadar Gazette	Ramgarh	Tri-monthly	"
13	Japuri (Rajputana)	Gwalior	Ditto	"
14	Jatpanch	Japuri	Weekly	18th
15	Jatpanch	Meerut	Ditto	"
16	Jatpanch	Lucknow	Bi-monthly	"
17	Jatpanch-i-Hind	Bengal	Ditto	"
18	Khair-i-Vacan-i-Sudha	Ducknow	Bi-monthly	"
19	Khair-i-Khawar-i-Alam	Benares	Ditto	"
20	Khair Khawar-i-Hind	Delhi	Weekly	19th
21	Khair Khawar-i-Oudh	Lucknow	Ditto	17th
22	Koh-i-Nur	Lahore	Ditto	"
23	Lauh-i-Mahabat	Moradabad	Bi-monthly	14th & 18th
24	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Weekly	13th
25	Marevar Gazette	Jodhpur	Ditto	"
			Ditto	17th
			Ditto	16th

(505)

List of papers examined.—(concluded).

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.		DATE.
				1876.	1877.	
26	Miratul-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	Monthly	July 15th	
27	Mufid-i-Am	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 20th	"
28	Mufid-i-Hind	Dehli	Ditto	Weekly	" 16th	"
29	Muhib-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 14th	"
30	Muraka-i-Tahzib	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	" 1st	"
31	Mulla-i-Nur	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	" 12th	"
32	Najar-i-Aram	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	" 11th & 18th	"
33	Najm-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 18th	"
34	Nizam-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	" 19th	"
35	Nur-i-Afshan	Ludhiana	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" 15th	"
36	Nur-ul-Absar	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	" 14th	"
37	Nur-ul-Afsaq	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	" 16th to 21st	"
38	Nur-ul-Anvar	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	" 17th to 1st	"
39	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	" 14th	"
40	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 16th	"
41	Panjabi-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 12th	"
42	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	" 14th	"
43	Prince of Wales' Gazette	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu-English	Ditto	" 16th	"
44	Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad	Urdu	Ditto	" 16th	"
45	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkote	Ditto	Bi-weekly	" 14th & 17th	"
46	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	" 16th	"
47	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	" 16th	"
48	Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Weekly	" 11th	"
49	Safdar-i-Bodhara	Muzaffarnagar	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" 16th	"
50	Safdar-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	" 14th	"
51	Safdar-i-Hindustan	Amritsar	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 19th	"
52	Saijad-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Hindi-Urdu			
53	Shab-i-Tur	Cawnpore				
54	Tohsaf-i-Kashmir	Srinagar				

53	<i>Shol-i-Túr</i>	...	Urdú	Weekly
54	<i>Tohsah-i-Káshmir</i>	...	Ditto	17th
55	<i>Umdat-ul-Akhbár</i>	...	Ditto	14th
56	<i>Urdú Akhbár</i>	...	Ditto	16th
57	<i>Urdú Akhbár</i>	...	Ditto	15th
58	<i>Urdú Akhbár (Akola)</i>	...	Ditto	14th
59	<i>Vakil-i-Hindustán</i>	...	Ditto	13th
60	<i>Vrit Dhára</i>	...	Ditto	16th
		...	Ditto	17th
		...	Ditto	14th
		...	Ditto	16th
		...	Ditto	15th
		...	Ditto	14th
		...	Ditto	13th
		...	Ditto	16th

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Other gross violations of the Convention taken at Geneva.